Peaked Soliton (Peakon) in Degasperis Procesi Equation

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Abstract: By using the dynamical system theory the Degasperis-Procesi equation are studied. The bounded travelling wave solutions such as peakons are analytically described. The Degasperis-Procesi equation is converted to the ordinary differential equation which are solved for all possible soliton solutions of Degasperis-Procesi equation. We construct exact travelling wave solution for degasperis-Procesi equation, and the obtained solution agrees well with the previously known result.

Keywords: Degasperis-Procesi Equation, Travelling wave solution

1. Introduction

Degasperis and Procesi [1] showed, by the use of the method of asymptotic integrability, that the PDE

\[ u_t - u_{xx} + (b+1)u u_x = bu_x u_x + uu_{xxx} \]

(1)
cannot be completely integrable unless \( b = 2 \) or \( b = 3 \). The case \( b = 2 \) is the following Camassa-Holm (CH) shallow water equation (see [2])

\[ u_t - u_{xx} + 3uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx} \]

(2)

which is well known to be integrable and to possess multi-peakon solutions. The case \( b = 3 \) is the following Degasperis-Procesi (DP) shallow water equation

\[ u_t - u_{xx} + 4uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx} \]

(3)

Although, the DP equation (3) has a similar form to the CH equation (2), two equations are quite different. For two equations, the different isospectral problem and the fact that there is no simple transformation of equation (3) into equation (2) imply that equation (3) is different from equation (2) in the integrable structures and the form of the conservation laws. The DP equation (3) is very interesting as it is an integrable shallow water equation and presents a quite rich structure. Degasperis, Holm and Hone [3-5] proved that equation (3) is integrable by constructing its lax pair, and admits multi-peakon solutions, and explained connection with a negative flow in the Kaup-Kupershmidt hierarchy via a reciprocal transformation. Landmark and Szmigielski [6] presented an inverse scattering approach for computing n-peakon solutions of the equation (3). The blow-up phenomenon of equation (3) was discussed and the global existence of the solution was proved in [7]. In [8, 9] the Cauchy problem for equation (3) was demonstrated. Much work on the DP equation (3) has been done [10-11].

2. The Degasperis-Procesi (DP) Equation

Next we consider exact traveling wave solutions of the DP equation (3). Substituting the transformation \( u(x, t) = \phi(x - ct) \) where \( c \) is the speed of wave with \( \xi = (x - ct) \) into Eq. (3), we obtain the following ordinary differential equations.

\[ -c\dot{\phi}'' + \phi'''' + 4\phi\dot{\phi}' - 3\phi'\dot{\phi}'' - \phi\phi''' = 0 \]

(4)

Integrating (4) once, (4) becomes

\[ \phi'' + (c - \phi)'' = (2\phi - c)\phi \]

(5)

then Eq. (5) is equivalent to the two-dimensional autonomous system

\[ \frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = \gamma \]

\[ \frac{dy}{d\xi} = \frac{y^2 - 2\phi^2 + \phi c}{(c - \phi)y} \]

yielding

\[ \frac{dy}{d\phi} = \frac{y^2 - 2\phi^2 + \phi c}{(c - \phi)y} \]

which gives us

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where \( k \) is the constant of integration and \( k = 0 \) corresponds to the solution on separatrix where soliton like solutions exists as shown in the graph(a).

if \( k = 0 \) and \( \phi = y \) we get

\[
\phi = e^{\pm \xi (t+c)}
\]

when \( \xi \to \pm \infty \) then

\[
\phi = \exp(-|\xi + c|) \quad \text{(6)}
\]

The result is identical with one another in [3], the peakon expressed by (6) are showed in Fig. b (under some parameter conditions \( c = 1 \)).

3. Conclusion

In this paper we presented the process to find exact solutions for the Degasperis-Procesi equation. An analytic method was applied for constructing the solutions of DP equation. The analytic solutions of peakons governing the travelling wave was obtained. By means of transformation of independent variables, a peaked soliton was obtained, which agreed well with exact solutions.

References